Chinese laborers into the United States, for reciprocal rights of residence and travel, and for freedom from interference in the development of China. In London he obtained from the British Government a declaration that it would not apply unfriendly pressure inconsistent with the independence and safety of China and that it desired to deal directly with the central rather than with the local authorities. The American and British Governments, it will be noted, were simply giving further form to a policy which was already theirs. The mission was well received in Paris and Berlin, but in neither capital obtained either treaty or declaration. In St. Petersburg Burlingame contracted pneumonia and died. Deprived of its moving spirit, the mission returned to China by way of Brussels and Rome, but without additional achievement.

The Burlingame Mission paved the way for resident legations in the capitals of the West. The first of these was opened in London, in 1877, and in that and the following two years others were established on the Continent of Europe and at Washington.

It would have been hoping too much to ask that the decades between 1860 and 1894 should be entirely without friction between China and the West. Of this there was always an undercurrent, and occasionally it broke out into serious disturbance.

The British treaty of Tientsin provided that either party might demand a revision at the end of ten years. In the late sixties, accordingly, there was much discussion, in both British and Chinese circles, of possible changes in the earlier document.

While the only immediate outcome was a convention (1869) which was never ratified, what was in effect a partial revision was made by the Chefoo Convention, in 1876. This latter was precipitated

by an attack, on the borders between Burma and Yunnan, upon a British exploring expedition and the murder there of Mr. Margery, of the British consular service. The British held the Chinese authorities responsible for the unfortunate incident and made of it the occasion not only for the demand of an indemnity and the safeguarding of the trade across the Burmese-Yunnan frontier, but also for the settlement of some of the outstanding differences between the two governments and for gaining concessions, such as the opening of new ports to trade, which had no connection with the original episode.